NEW YORK HELD, THESONY, JUNE 10, 1812 PHILLS SHEET

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE SYREN. WALLACK'S THEATER, 844 Broadway.—HANDY ANDY-Lept of Lyons-Yanker Housekeeper. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway, -- FANCHON, GR THE CRICKST. WINTER GARDEN, Eroadway,-The Wizard's Tru-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .-- THEER FAST WO BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-VAISHA-THE FELON' DREAM-PRATES OF AIG ERS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Rant Show—Com, Nutr-Living Whale, &c., at all hours.— Marketed Bark—Your Live's in Danger.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Songs, NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, Canal street.—Songs,

GAIPTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery. -Songs, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-Open daily from 10 A. M. ull 10 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, June 10, 1862,

## THE SITUATION.

There is nothing of importance to-day from General McClellan's army. The state of the weather and the country around absolutely prohibits immediate action, although some skirmishing is continually going on.

Several despatches received in Baltimore from Southern papers report that our troops had landed on the 4th instant at James Island, opposite Charleston; that a battle took place there and they claim a victory. Later despatches, dated the same day, say that our men had landed in large force on Battery Island and John Island, and were then in front of Gen. Gist, the rebel leader, under cover of our gunboats. An immediate advance on the city was then considered imminent.

Our forces are advancing steadily up the Missis sippi river from New Orleans. The Vicksburg Whig of the 4th says that the federals have landed six thousand troops at Baton Rouge. The Memphis Avalanche of the 6th says that all the bridges between Memphis and Humboldt have been destroyed.

The pious, but not very truthful address of Jeff. Davis to his army on the battles of the 31st of May and 1st of June, or Fair Oaks, is published in another column. His own presence on the field during part of the operations is established by this address. He claims a victory, of course, and also, as the custom is with all the rebel leaders, defames the army of the Union. Our other extracts from the Southern journals will be found very

The news from the Southwest teems with storie of victory for the Union arms and disaster to the rebels. A despatch from Louisville yesterday says that our forces now occupy Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar; that the railroad repairs are progressing rapidly.

The enemy passed Guntown on Sunday night, re treating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that twenty thousand have deserted since they left Gorinth, mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from those States passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippians and Alabamians.

It is believed by the people that Beauregard cannot enter Columbus with half the troops he brought from Corinth. The whole country north and east of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers. returning to Tennessee and Kentucky.

General Pope telegraphs from the advance, that the prisoners who first deserted to be exchanged. now want to take the oath. The rebels drove and carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are destitute and starving. Women and children are crying for food, and all the males are forced into the army.

We have received General Sherman's official report of the evacuation of Corinth; but we are compelled to withhold it for want of space.

The advance of General Fremont's army reached Harrisonburg on Saturday afternoon, and drove Jackson's rear guard from the town. Colonel Bayard's cavalry and Kane's Pennsylvania rifles followed them. The latter suffered severely, losing Lieutenant Colonel Kane, who was wounded and captured, together with Colonel Wyndham, of the First New Jersey cavalry. Jackson is thought to have left the main road, and has either halted the main column for battle or greatly strengthened his rear guard, and posted his trains, which are in confusion, on the road.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of providing for an air line railroad between Washington and New York, was introduced by Mr. Sumner, and laid over. A bill providing for an increase of the medical corps of the army was introduced. A joint resolution directing the discharge of soldiers guilty of offences against military law, from the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, and declaring that such imprisonment shall not here after be allowed, was adopted. The Senate then resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, charged with treason and other high crimes. Proclamation was made calling on West H. Humphreys to appear and ar swer to the charges, and no response being offered, the court adjourned till the 26th inst. The Se nate then resumed legislative business, and the House bills prohibiting slavery in the Territories and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors, were passed, the first named by a vote of 28 to 10. The Pacific Railroad bill and amendments were ordered to be printed, and the subject was then postponed till to-day. After an executive

session the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, a memorial saking the admission of Utah into the Union was presented by the delegate from that Territory. document, together with the constitution of Whah were appropriately referred. The Tax bill and the Senate's amendments thereto were ordered to be printed and referred to the Ways and Means committee. A resolution calling for information to whether General Hunter has organized a regiment of negroes in South Carolina, was adopt-Mr. Valiandigham offered a resolution, tendor vg the thanks of the House to General Halleck

and his army for the occupation of Corinth with out loss of life, and declaring that the House would rejoice to see the constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, maintained and restored everywhere without any further effusion of fraternal blood. Mr. Vallandigham demanded the previous question on the resolution, but objection was made, and the subject was laid over. The resolution appropriating \$35,000 for the purchase, from Gales & Seaton, of sets of Annals of Congress and Register of Debates, was repealed A resolution was adopted requesting the Presi dent, if not incompatible with the public interest to submit to the House whatever informa tion he possesses concerning the relations between this country and foreign powers. Mr. Julian offered a resolution for repeal of Fugitive Slave law, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. He moved to instruct the ommittee to report the bill, but the motion was ost. A resolution was offered by Mr. Colfax, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill modifying the Fugitive Slave law, by giving trial by jury to any person denying under oath he is a slave, &c. A resolution declaring that the President should instruct the commanding generals in the rebel States to issue a proclamation, that the army of the republic will be subsisted, as far as practicable, upon the property of those in rebellion, and those who give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, was adopted by a vote of 83 against 39.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. We have very interesting news from Hayti dated at Aux Cayes on the 13th of May. Our cor respondent in that city details the leading incidents connected with the inception, organization and futile explosion of the late revolutionary movement undertaken against President Geffrard in the South. The affair was very formidable at one moment, in view of the great wealth and po pularity of some of its leaders, as well as the plausible indictment against the Executive, which they circulated among their adherents and sympathizers. Geffrard was accused of enriching himself enormously at the expense of the treasu ry; of favoring the mulattoes (the "colored folk" of Hayti), to the exclusion of the blacks and of taxing foreign merchants very heavily, in order to benefit the Haytien traders, who are mostly colored people, or mulattoes. The agitation produced by the publication of these inflam matory charges was heightened by the distribution of an able and ingenious pamphlet, to the same effect, written by M. Salomon, Jr., a native exile now resident in France, so that the revolutionists seemed at one time to have it all their own way They were emboldened by the apparent inactivity of Geffrard. His clemency on former occasion was mistaken for timidity. He encouraged the idea that he was timid by actually sending his family to France, and thus leading the conspirators to believe that he was preparing to fly the country. When the proper moment arrived, how ever, he struck his blow effectually, by ordering

ed to burn down the town of Aux Cayes. The remains of Colonel Bailey, United States Army, were interred at Elizabeth, N. J., yester terday. The ceremonies at the church were very impressive, the Rev. Mr. Kempshall delivering an eloquent address. The edifice was crowded to suffocation. A procession more than a mile in length followed the body to the cemetery.

the arrest of the leading traitors in Aux Caves

They fied to the plains and mountains, but being

pursued by troops marched from Port au Prince.

about sixty of them have been made prisoners

It is supposed that they will be condemned to

death, but, as Geffrard is not cruel, that some of

them will be ultimately banished and the remain

der pardoned. The Saloman party still threaten

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen las vening, a preamble and resolution, calling upon Congress to adopt the bill now before them, providing for the enlargement of the locks of the Erie canal so as to admit of the passage of gunboats, was adopted. Owing to the Mayor's veto of she proposition to give Thurlow Weed a com plimentary reception, Alderman Boole moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby a resolution was adopted tendering a public reception to Archbishop Hughes on his return from Europe. The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Boole offered resolution tendering the thanks of the Board of Aldermen to the Archbishop for his services to the country while abroad, which was adopted. A communication from Colonel William Wilson, presenting to the city a rebel flag captured at Pensawere tendered to the Colonel. The report appro priating \$12,000 for two parks on the Fourth ave nue was reconsidered. The report from the Councilmen, in favor of placing the names of en gineers of steam fire engines on the pay roll, was adopted, and the Board adjourned till Monday

next, at one o'clock. The Board of Councilmen were in session last evening, and acted upon a large number of routine papers. The Mayor returned, without approval. resolution authorizing the Comptroller to pur chase the lot of ground No. 195 Elizabeth street ommittee of conference was appointed to con fer with the Aldermen upon the ordinance appro priating \$500,000 for the relief of the families o New York volunteers. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on National Affairs to prepare resolutions expressive of sympathy and dolence with the families of the late Colonel Riker and Miller. Resolutions of thanks to Arch. bishop Hughes for the valuable services he ren dered to the United States government in Europe. similar to those passed by the Board of Aldermen were unanimously adopted. The Corporation Counsel, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, states that a contract is not complete, as a binding obli gation upon the Corporation, until it has been signed or executed by the head of a proper de partment. In response to a resolution, the President of Public Charities states that they have ac commedations for eight hundred wounded soldiers and that, when necessary, proper exertions wil be made by the Commissioners to relieve those who fought to "protect the flag we love and intend to honor and sustain." The report of the Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting an ordinance organizing the St. Joseph's Hopital, was laid over. The calendar of general orders, containing resolutions relative to routing matter, was nearly exhausted, when the board

The First rebel regiment of Kentucky has been disbanded by the Confederate military authorities. The cause assigned is that it could not be depended upon.

The stock market was again better yesterday, and closed buoyant at an advance on all the speculative stocks. New York Central rose 1%, Pacific 1, and the Western railway list 3/2 a 3/2 per cent. Money was very easy. Exchange firm at 115 a 115 3/2. Gold 104 3/4 a 104 3/4. The bank statement shows an increase of deposits equal to \$132,206, and a decrease of \$353,033 in loans and \$148,402 in coip. In view of a government sale of confiscated cotton

come off to-day, the market yesterday was quiet spinners holding off until its result can be known. The sales were confined to about 200 bales, closing at unchanged price, namely, 31c. a 313c. for middling uplands. The foreign news favorably influenced the narket for breadstuffs. Flour was active and in good request, and advanced Sc. a 10c. per bbl. Wheat was also firmer and in good demand, closing at an advance of 2c. per bushel. Corn was also telerably active and 2e. per bushel higher, with sales of old Western mixed, in store and delivered, at 52c, a 53c. per bushel. Pork was heavy, with sales of mess at \$11 25 a \$11 50, the latter figure for heavy parrels, and prime at \$9 a \$9 50. Sugars were in good request at steady prices, with sales of 1,300 ands, and 298 boxes. Coffee was steady; a sale of 1,400 bags Rie was made at 2014c. Freights were lower to English ports for grain, while engagements

News and Views from that Quarter-General McClelian and Our Abolition Organs.

From a parcel of Richmond newspapers received vesterday at this office, we have compiled and submit to our readers this morning a very interesting budget of the latest news and opinions of the war, direct from the rebel government, its immediate newspaper organs and the rebel army in that quarter.

From the congratulatory address of Jeff. Davis to his army, after the late two days sanguinary fighting on the ground between the Fair Oaks and the Seven Pines, it will be seen that he was present a portion of the time, and that in his opinion "nothing could exceed the prowess with which you [his troops] closed upon the enemy, when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces." He does not want any better fighting. He boasts of the capture of our position including several batteries and five hundred prisoners; but what does all this amount to? When the smoke of the battle has cleared away our forces are found nearer to Richmond than they were before. The object of Johnston's attack upon our detached and advanced divisions on the south side of the Chickahominy was to capture or destroy them before they could be reinforced from the other side of the flooded stream. The enterprise failed as did the attack upon our exposed army at Shiloh. The Richmond Examiner says that Johnston's forces, "from prudential reasons, have fallen back two miles, leaving the enemy in possession of the swamp, a decidedly questionable legacy." Beauregard, failing to drive General Grant's army into the Tennessee river, as he had promised, made a similar excuse for falling back as fast as possible upon Corinth; but General Halleck, from his headquarters at Corinth, has since spoken, and has given us the finale to that chapter of the war. The same result is impending at Richmond, and with all their whistling to keep their courage up, the rebel leaders and journals in that beleaguered city cannot conceal their fears of a crushing

The Richmond Enquirer, for example, in a leading editorial, pleads lustily for foreign intervention, and for the employment of all available means to secure the recognition of the Confederate States by some leading Power or Powers of Europe, in order to convince the people of the South that this war, on their part, is not a war against rebels and traitors, but against a separate people fighting for a boundary. What boundary, when at least seven of the thirteen so-called "Confederate States"-to wit: Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi. Louisiana and Florida—are in the possession of our land and naval forces, and when the fate of the other six-each now partially occupied by our fleets and armies-is de pending upon this siege of Richmond? This extraordinary eleventh hour article of the Enquirer, however, upon foreign intervention, can only be regarded as a confession that its Southern confederacy has collapsed, and that the people of Virginia have no other alternative before them than submission to the Union.

Foreign intervention, according to our latest European advices, has assumed a new shape since our capture of New Orleans. It is no longer intervention for Southern independence, but intervention for Southern submission to the Union, and for the preservation of Southern cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar from our Southern rebel incendaries. We gave the other day some interesting news from Paris of a remarkable meeting between Louis Napoleon and the rebel ambassador, Slidell, at the house of the Count de Persigny, and it is now noised abroad that the Count may soon be expected on an extraordinary mission from the Emperor on this side the Atlantic. Should this rumor turn out to be well founded, we can have no misgivings of the mission of Count Persigny, but every motive to facilitate his great objects of inducing our Southern rebels to lay down their arms and

save their cotton and tobs Meantime, our radical abolition organs in this quarter have not only ceased to be clamorous and impatient in reference to the delay of General McClellan in advancing upon Richmond, but they have become alarmed at his position. They fear that he is in danger, in front of an immense rebel army, vastly superior in numbers to his own, and are chiming in with the HERALD, that McClellan should be promptly and heavily reinforced from every quarter rom which troops can be spared for his assistance. We are not surprised at this sudden solicitude of our abolition radicals; for they know that should any serious disaster befall General McClellan they will be held accountable for it by the country, and that they cannot escape the crushing responsibility. We believe, however, that between President Lincoln and General McClellan there exists that happy accord and perfect confidence which lead to sure success, and that General McClellan's requisitions for reinforcements will be responded to without delay, regardless of the number of men he may call for. We are not aware that he has demanded any, nor that he pauses to await an increase of his forces. We rely upon his skill and discretion in any event, and, with the fate of this rebellion reduced to the struggle for Richmond, we are content to wait till he is ready to advance.

Anticipating, too, from his gallant army, directed by his vigilance, sagacity and sound indement, a crowning triumph at Richmond. we hope the President, meantime and hopes forward, will actively pursue the wise policy of encouraging elections to both houses of Congress from the States reclaimed, in season to give the Union sentiment of those States a hearing at Washington at the regular session in December next. We are gratified to know that the assaults of our Northern radical abolition disorganizers upon Governor Stanly have failed to shake the confidence of President Lincoln in this conservative officer; and from this circumstance we are abundantly reassured of the President's adhesion to that consistent Union policy which places such popular local men as Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, first and foremost in the reorganization, under the Union, of the States recovered from this rebellion.

Let General McGlellan be strengthened. We have the men by thousands anxious to join him. A few days more may well be given to masterly inactivity, in regard to an advance, in view of the men and the means for an overwhelming victory. Every day's delay thus employed will strengthen us and weaken the enemy, in view of the demoralization of his from our continued victories in othe quarters. We rely upon President Lincoln's knowledge and clear understanding of the position of things at Richmond, and upon General McClellan and his splendid army, for a com-plete and crowning victory in our occupation he rebel canital.

The Tax Bill - Its Passage by the Senate. The Tax bill, which for the past three months

has been dragging its slow length along, has at length passed the Senate. Only the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments made since it reached the Senate, and the signature of the President, are now necessary to make it a law. On the reception of the bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, it was referred to the Committee of Finance of the Senate, by the chairman of which it was, after long and careful consideration, reported with amendments. The Senate then, in Committee of the Whole, acted, first on each of the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee, and then on such amendments as individual memhers saw fit to offer.

In another column we publish a compilation of the rates of duty imposed by the bill. It will be seen that important changes have been made in it since it passed the House of Representatives, the Senate endeavoring to accomplish the object of the measure-to raise revenue from the people by taxation-with as little inconvenience to them as possible. In accordance with this intention, the Senate has stricken out the tax on gold and silver watches, plate, &c.; also that on carriages and pianofortes kept for use. The purpose of raising the requisite sum of money by a tax on manufactures has been steadily adhered to, and the few articles not included in that class on which a tax was laid by the House have been taken from the tax list. The income tax has been changed, gradations being made, so that the rich man is required to pay a larger proportion of his profits than the poor man. The bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, required a duty of three per cent to be paid on the excess of income ever \$600. The Senate amendment requires, on all income over \$600, and not over \$10,000, a duty of three per cent to be paid; on all over \$10,000, and not over \$50,000, five per cent, and on all over \$50,000, seven and one-half per cent.

The principal points of discussion were rela tive to the taxes to be imposed on distilled spirits, tobacco, cotton, slaves and insurance companies. The rate of duty originally imposed on spirits-fifteen cents per gallon-has been raised to twenty cents. A prolonged debate took place on this tax; but only twenty cents were levied. Some of the Senators deemed this too high for the purpose of the bill, while others believed that the revenue could be sensibly increased by raising it still nigher. Many amendments were proposed, but all were voted down, and the tax left as the Committee of Finance recommended. Fifty cents would be nearer the mark. On tobacco, too, the rates have been raised.

After the bill had been considered in Com nittee of the Whole, and had been reported to the House, a clause imposing a tax on raw cotton was inserted. The Finance Committee of the Senate recommended that this clause be stricken out. This was accordingly done, but afterwards the matter was reconsidered, and a tax of half a cent a pound imposed.

An interesting debate took place on the question of allowing a drawback on goods nanufactured of cotton and exported for sale n a foreign country. The clause relating to this allowance was altered so as to read, that there shall be a "drawback on all articles on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid, except raw or unmanufactured cotton, equal in amount to the duty or tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported." The effect of allowing nothing in return on raw cotton when exported will be to cause foreign nations to contribute, in the enhanced price of the product, several millions of dollars towards the expenses of our war.

The most important measure proposed was the insertion of a section requiring that, on persons held to service or labor, a tax of five dollars per head should be paid by the person holding or claiming such service or labor. This other; and we may not. We hope that our pasection was amended so as to require but two dellars, and was afterwards, on reconsideration, stricken out. The evident desire of most Sena ors was to impose this tax, thus reaching many inhabitants of the Southern States, and causing them to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the rebellion they had inaugurated. The great obstacle to the imposition of such a tax was the provision of the constitution that no direct or capitation taxes shall be apportioned among the States, according to their respective numbers. In the opinion of several of the Senators most desirous to insert this section, it would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution to tax slaves in the manner proposed, such tax being both a capitation and direct tax. On this account, after careful deliberation, the Senate refused to insert the section. Many changes which we have not at resent space to note were made in the bill luring its passage through the Senate. It will be returned to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the amendments made since it left that body, and, if a conference committee be not required, will in a short time become a law. The time fixed for the act to go into effect is the first day of July of the present year.

THE TRIBUNE TAKING LESSONS IN JOURNALISM .-

Poor Greeley, of the Tribane, is in a very bad way. He begins to appreciate his own incapacity to conduct a newspaper, and humbly begs us to instruct him. "Let us know," says Greeley, in yesterday's Tribune, "from what source and through what channels the HERALD has twice procured for publication the alleged muster rolls of the rebel armies. Let us see by what means the HERALD has been repeatedly supplied with rebel newspapers." Poor old Greeley! We are very sorry for him, and will inform him of the secret of our success. We attend to our business, and leave all jobs, office seeking and gun manufacturing to the Tribune editors. We have what our Boston neighbors call "an unrivalled correspondence" from all quarters. Thus we succeed in procuring the parliest and most reliable news; and are, as Gay, of the Tribune, acknowledges, "constantly head." and the Tribune is therefore "obliged." as Gay again confesses, "to copy from the HERALD." Poor Greeley, on the other hand, never did and never could attend to his own asiness though he interferes greatly with other people's-but meanders into dirty bypaths of lobby drafts, gun jobs and place hunting, and the consequence is that the Tribune is not a newspaper." This minding our own business has made the HERALD the leading newspaper of the country, and given it a circu ation unparalleled in the world. It is the se cret of our success, and we give Massa Greeley the benefit of it; but we are greatly afraid that as Sam Weller observed when he gave a glass of whiskey to a drunken man-" he is too ar gone for it to do him any good."

The Tribune on Malcolm Ives, Jobs and Patriotism.

The fanatical gang of Satanie agitators who control the Tribune are beginning to swallow their own words in regard to Mr. Malcolm Ives, whom they have hitherto been constantly slandering and libelling. In yesterday's Tribuna Greeley and his jobbing managers were obliged to publish the following letter from Mr. Ives:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

I ask your permission to say a single word in reply to the following editorial remarks contained in yesterday

Dr. Malcolm Ives, the editor in question (of the Nzw Your Herald), has been unconditionally released and officially informed that there were no charges against him. He stands vindicated of all suspicion of treason, having dropped his connection with the Herald.

\*\*Is it not probable that Dr. Ives' arrest is due to his connection with that paper, and that its intrigues to plunge us into a great European war, for the benefit of Jeff. Davis & Co., may be at the bottom of his misfortune? Who can shed light on this dark subject? It was to have been hoped that so very humble an in dividual as myself would have been permitted, with his re lease from Fort McHenry, to flave relapsed into the obscu-rity from which he had most reluctantly emerged. Com-mon justice, however, compois me to call attention to the absurdity of the contradiction contained in the statement that I was a support of the contradiction contained in the statement absurdity of the contradiction contained in the statement that I was released from confinement because "there were no charges against me," and am, at the same time, "visidicated from suspicion of treason" because my connection has chanced to cease with the Herand. The two assertions are incompatible with each other. You not very incorrectly call the whole affair of my arrest a "dark subject;" but, with whatever mystery there is about it, neither the Herand nor its editor has anything to do, and it would be dishonorable and wrong wers I to suffer it to be faild to their account. Single minded patriotism requires that the interests of every good citizen should, for the present, succumb before the paramount necessity of prosecuting uninterruptedly the war to crush out an unholy and fratricial rebellion. Uffill that end shall have been triumphantly attained, private grievances, miles own included, should be allowed to sleep, and their victims will be excused from offering premature explanamine own included, should be allowed to steep, and victims will be excused from offering premature explanations to the public. Meanwhile be pleased to believe that Mr. Bennett had no more to do with my arrest than you had, and that neither my imprisonment nor release was in any way affected by the course, political or otherwise, or the journal he edits. Very respectfully, your obedient MALCOLM IVES.

This letter requires no comment from us and the Tribune clique found themselves so nicely caught in a trap by Mr. Ives' explicit denial of their repeated assertions—that the HERALD had something to do with his arrestthat, in despair, they dropped the subject, like a hot potato, and indulged in a very silly hash about jobs and patriotism. They could have found no subject upon which the HERALD is more willing to compare notes with the Tribune. We defy the Tribune jobbers, or any other men, to prove that the HERALD, or its editor, was ever concerned in any job, contract or office seeking intrigue. The Rebecca, one of our "famous yachts," which the Tribune charges that we attempted to "engineer" upon the government, has been for a long time and is still for sale. The government, wishing to purchase her for the revenue service, sent an agent—not Morgan or Cummings—to appraise her, and offered us four thousand dollars for her. We thought this entirely too small a sum for so excellent a boat, and so refused the offer. Is there anything like a job about this? Will the Tribune attempt to set this against its empty gun manufactory, and try to defend its guilty self by throwing dirt at us?

Then as to the question of patriotism. The Tribune has lost so much circulation, influence and money by having this subject discussed, that only the extremest folly could have induced its crazy editor to revive the matter again. If poor Greeley wishes the facts of the case to be repeated, however, we are altogether too good natured not to be willing to oblige him. We will put the statement, to-day, in mercantile form, and only regret that our space will not allow us to include more than the largest items of the Tribune's account. Here is the ledger, then:-

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN ACCOUNT WITH THE NEW TO subscription at the beginning of the war... \$3,000 00
To use of the yacht Heurietta, in siegus and expeditions on the Southern coast over a year,
for which use we devoted her gratuitously... 10,000 00

Total .....\$13,000 00 By the arrest and imprisonment of Malcolm Ives, our temporary correspondent at Wash-ington, and his confinement in Fort McHonry for three months, upon "no charges what-

The government may think that the debt and credit side of this account balance each triotism is sufficient to supply any deficit on the credit side, however, and so pass on to the Tribune's account:-

200,000,000 00

10,000,000 00

To various emanicipation scientice, darkey schools, nigger conservatories at Beaufort, and Genoral Hunter's squashed proclamation, including expenditures for red trowsers and Tribune muskets. To daily attacks upon the administration and the army, encouraging the rebels and weakening the Union cause, say... 5,000,000 00 Total.....\$2,467,000,000 00 \$625,000 00

500,000 00

5,000 00

30,000 00

30,000 00

8,000 00

250,000 00

50,060 00

By a contract for 25,000 muskets obtained by the Tribune Gun Association and sub-let to outside parties.

By a second contract for 40,000 muskets, sub-let as above.

By Greeley's pay, franking, pickings, books and mileage while in Congress.

By salary of Harvey, of the Tribune, Minister to Portugal, four years.

By salary of Pike, of the Tribune, Minister to the Netherlands, four years.

By salary of Fildreth, of the Tribune, Soretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

By salary of Bayard Taylor, of the Tribune, Seretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

By profit on various jobs and contracts of Camp, stockholder of the Tribune, on gun contracts.

By profit of Snow, of the Tribune, on gun contracts.

By profit of Hall, stockholder of the Tribune, on army shoes.

By profit of Hall, stockholder of the Tribune, on army shoes.

By profit of Dr. Ayor, stockholder of the Tribune, on Army shoes.

By profit of Wilkeson, of the Tribune, on

army
By profit of Wilkeson, of the Tribune, on
the "Tribune's Contract Bureau" at
Washington

Total.....

If our readers will study these figures carefully they will see just how much the Tribune obbers have gained from the country, and just how much damage, past, present and future, they have been and are doing the United States of America. This account shows a considerable balance against the government; but it is the very worst sort of a balance for the Tribune. and the account will be settled some day or other. The Tribune may take this expose of its jobs to heart, and consider its latter end Meanwhile, to return to Mr. Ives, we have only to say that the whole story of the causes of his imprisonment is ready to be given to the public whenever Secretary Stanton may wish to see it. We calmly await the time of the honorahle Secretary, and the public and the Tribune must follow our example.

Revelations of the Campaign in Vhraginia-Attack on General McCletlan. In another part of this day's HERALD will be found an article from a Boston paper, giving very curious revelations about the campaign in Virginia, which must have come from the

War Department or Military Committee of the Senate, or, perhaps, from both. The writer frequently reiterates in italics the assurance 'we know," lest any person should doubt the authenticity of his statements from the fact of their being originated in so obscure a journal. But, as poor Pierce used to say, there was only one great paper in the world-the Boston Postto which he sent his official communications. so probably some other distinguished individual who has access to the secrets of the War Department regards the Transcript in the same light. Whether the article has emanated from Senator Wilson, Senator Sumner or some other great man, we need not now inquire. Suffice it to say that it is a defence of the blunder or series of blunders which resulted in the recent disaster in the valley of the Shenandoah. It is an ex parte, one-sided argument, charging General McClellan with being the cause of the mishap; and in order to be properly appreciated it needs elucidation from facts long in our possession which constitute the other side of the question.

It purports to defend Mr. Stanton against the attacks of the New York Herald; but, as we have never attacked Mr. Stanton, the article ought to be regarded as an onslaught upon General McClellan under the guise of a defence of the Secretary of War. We have hitherto believed Mr. Stanton guiltless of these blunders, for he was not a military man, and of course would not undertake to regulate a campaign. But now we are certain; for it turns out from the semi-official revelations in the Boston Transcript that there has been a military manager of the War Department-Julius Cæsar Hitchcock-whose 'skill as a strategist and whose powers of combination" are so justly eulogized by our contemporary. This gentleman had been proposed to Mr. Cameron as a military adviser, but was rejected, owing to some old quarrel between them arising out of Indian affairs. But Mr. Stanton took him into his counsels and was guided by his military wisdom. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Stanton is as innocent as an unborn babe. The Transcript saddles the whole responsibility upon Caius Julius Cæsar Hitchcock : but it is open to doubt whether so sccomplished a soldier-one who so distinguished himself in the Mexican war and was the friend of General Scott-can thus be made the scapegoat for such grave military mistakes. His plans may have been all right, and may have failed only from the blundering in the execution by incompetent generals. That terrible blunders have been made and that somebody is responsible for them is beyond all doubt.

The writer in the Transcript states that when Secretary Stanton came into office "he found General McClellan virtually directing the whole war, and fixed in his determination that no advance should be made until April;" and that "in this determination he fortified himself by a vote of eight of his generals against four." This is perfectly true as far as it goes; but let the whole truth come out. Why was it that General McClellan was fixed in his determination not to advance till April, in despite of the clamors of the Tribune and other abolition journals, which daily assailed his ears? Because a large portion of the Army of the Potomac were without improved small arms, and some of the troops without any kind of weapon, while part of the cannon so essential to success had yet to be made; and, lastly, the roads would not be in order for the movement of artillery and military stores till April; while every day's delay weakened the enemy, who had the start in preparation, but whose twelve months men, to the number of 80,000. would probably retire to their homes, if not the organization and discipline of the Union army would be rendered more complete by gaining a little time, which would, in the end have the effect of really hastening the campaign to its consummation. The Army of the West, too, before the arrival of General Halleck, was in a miserable condition. Nor were the gunboats ready to play their part in the programme. It was essential to the plan of General Scott, adopted by General McClellan, that the movements in the Southwest, in Virginia, and on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf should be simultaneous. But, through the influence and intrigues of the abolitionists in the Cabinet, the Army of the Southwest was forced toadvance prematurely. The plan of the campaign was thus disclosed too soon, and the rebels at Manassas, taking the alarm, retreated; whereas, had not the time fixed by McClellan for a simultaneous movement at all points been anticipated by a rash precipitancy, the rebels at Bowling Green and at Manassas would have been caged together, the rebellion would have been finished at a blow, and the war would have been now at an end. The excuse for the necessity of an immediate advance was the fear of foreign intervention, which was a groundless fear, for if McClellan had not been interfered with he would have been successful before any foreign Power could have intervened.

Instead of moving in April General McClellan's army was compelled to move in March, and the Army of the Southwest had moved even in February. Owing to the fact that Halleck had the control and direction of the whole Army of the Southwest he was eminently successful, but would have been much more so had his advance been delayed, while he would have essentially contributed to the capture of destruction of the whole rebel army in Virginia. On the other hand, McClellan had him army split up by abolition intrigue, and only s. fragment of it assigned to his command. Its was divided into four armies, one of which was given to Fremont to operate in the mountains of Virginia, another to Banks to operate in the valley of the Shenandoah, a third to McDowell to operate on the Rappahannock, and the fourth to McClellan to operate on the peninsula between the James and York rivers. The object of this arrangement was to enable McDowell, who held the central position, to slip into Richmond while McClellan was laying siege to Yorktown, which it was necessary for him to reduce before he could make any further advance. McClellan was thus to be deprived of all the fruits of his exertions-the felat of capturing the rebel capital. But by some fatal blundering the plan was frustrated The Pathfinder lost his path in the mountains, Banks ran away to Maryland, a distance of sixty miles in two days, Shields, a brillians

General, with a portion of Banks' army was